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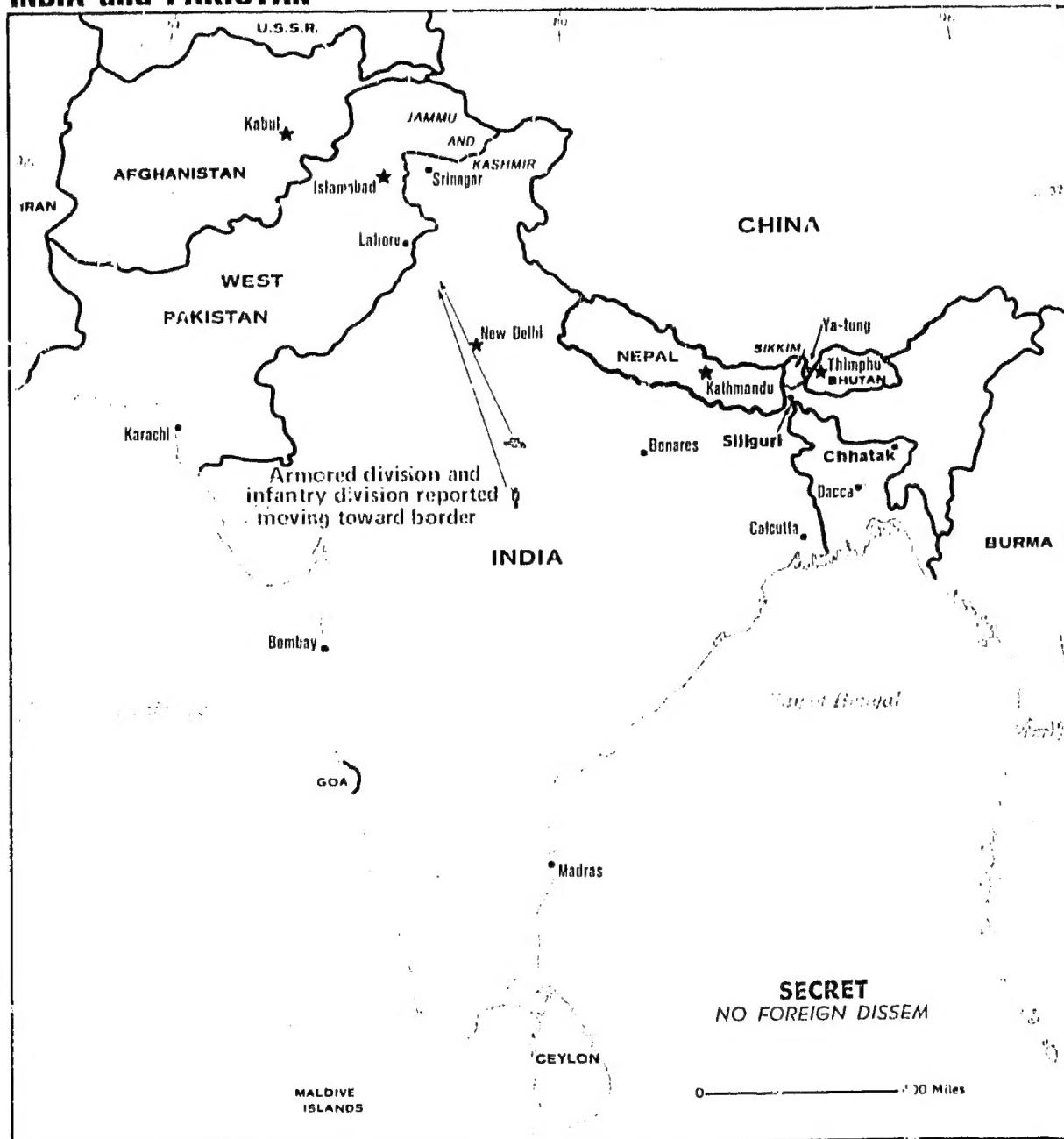
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INDIA-PAKISTAN: Indian officials continue to stress the nation's readiness to meet any attack by Pakistani forces, and new Indian troop movements have been confirmed.

According to the Indian press, Prime Minister Gandhi told visiting President Tito that India has to be prepared to defend itself and has resorted to "defensive" movements because of Pakistani "offensive" movements. At a dinner in Tito's honor, President Giri said that a "continuation of the present intolerable conditions" in East Pakistan "cannot lead to a peaceful solution."

The Indian Defense Ministry apparently has told the press that India's 1st Armored Division is moving toward West Pakistan. The leak of this news may be designed both to encourage foreign governments to press Pakistan to seek a political solution to the East Pakistan problem and to warn the Pakistanis against military action.

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[Redacted]

There is no confirmation that the armored division has moved to the border, but support vehicles of the infantry division have been seen passing through New Delhi.

If the 1st Armored and the other division are in fact relocating closer to West Pakistan, India will have made almost all the large-scale troop deployments that could be expected in preparation for hostilities. Most, if not all, of the divisions in West Pakistan have also probably moved to wartime positions.

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The Indian press is reporting an upsurge of successful guerrilla activity in East Pakistan, including the capture of Chhatak, a fairly important town, and a number of raids on West Pakistani troops. These incidents, however, are unconfirmed and in the past the Indian press has on occasion fabricated Bengali victories. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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ITALY: The Socialist Party has reaffirmed its leftward course, but has pledged to work with the present center-left coalition alignment until the next parliamentary election.

All Socialist factions, except Pietro Nenni's right wing, endorsed the party's commitment to co-operate with Communists in the future at a central committee meeting from 7 to 9 October. The same factions, again excepting Nenni, agreed that the center-left formula--under which Italy has been governed since the early 1960s--is moribund. They maintained that present Socialist cooperation with the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats is only an intermediate stage. The party should, they said, encourage the participation of a broader spectrum of leftist forces in the legislative process in anticipation of new political alignments. The leadership made clear, however, that it will not seek any changes in the present government formula at least until the next parliamentary elections, expected in 1973.

The Socialist stance contrasts with the recent Christian Democratic emphasis on a more centrist orientation. Both party adjustments nevertheless seem to result in part from local election results last spring. The Christian Democrats were trying to recoup losses on their right. The Socialists are evidently trying to consolidate the increased political strength that they picked up from the far left. In addition, Socialist leaders are jockeying for position in preparation for their national congress early next year. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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UN - SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: The Security Council is expected to vote this afternoon on an African draft resolution concerning South Africa's continuing control over South-West Africa in defiance of the UN.

The impetus for the renewed attention to the territory was provided by the International Court of Justice last June, when it handed down an advisory opinion upholding the General Assembly's decision in 1966 to terminate Pretoria's mandate over South-West Africa. Late last month the Organization of African Unity sent a special mission to New York and began a campaign for further action on the territory by the Security Council.

Negotiations on a draft resolution have proceeded smoothly. Not yet resolved, however, is the issue of how to word the text in referring to a UN presence in the territory. The Africans want the secretary general to be charged with contacting Pretoria immediately "with the purpose of achieving the presence of a UN authority in South-West Africa." The US mission at the UN maintains that such language would increase the already strong likelihood that Pretoria would refuse to enter any discussion.

The British and the French presumably would also favor toning down the draft on this point. The French have informally circulated an alternative resolution that would establish "an international regime" in the territory to permit self-determination. This would be facilitated by requesting the secretary general to contact Pretoria. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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BURUNDI: A radical faction within the government is moving to isolate President Micombero and gain political control.

The radicals have been gaining momentum since the arrests in July of a number of leading moderate officials for allegedly plotting against the government. The arrests, an outgrowth of the intense factionalism that has plagued the government, appear to have been engineered by the radicals. The current trials of the arrested officials have discredited the moderates who had provided support to Micombero against the radicals.

The radicals, led by Foreign Minister Simbananeye, appear to have strengthened their hand with the resumption last week of diplomatic relations with Peking and with the Foreign Ministry's acceptance of the North Korean ambassador's credentials. Both these moves ran counter to earlier expressed desires of Micombero. On 15 October the foreign minister decreed that all contacts between the diplomatic corps and Burundi officials and private citizens must be made through the Foreign Ministry.

The radicals are unlikely to try to oust Micombero at the present time, but they appear to be securing, with little opposition, a position of power from which they could eventually bypass him completely.

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CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION: The Council of Ministers has failed to reach agreement on tax incentives for foreign investors or on guidelines for a common external tariff, largely because of the objections of the smaller, less developed members. Although the percentage of regional trade has grown substantially since CARIFTA was formed in 1968, it represents a small portion of over-all trade. Moreover, some members are not satisfied with present arrangements. The smaller islands believe that only the larger states are benefiting, while Jamaican businessmen are dissatisfied because of the greater gains accruing to Trinidad, its traditional rival.
(CONFIDENTIAL)